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Success of Life Based on Motivation Behavior: Case Study between Japanese students and Asian students at JAIST

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This paper describes the individual's motivation between Japanese students and foreign students at JAIST. We have found that foreign students who have high motivation tend to read newspaper. As compared to Master students, doctoral students learn the value and importance of newspaper regardless of motivation to success, which helps ensure that they will be better prepared to participate in their society as adults.

I. Introduction

Focus on the independent and interdependent selves has the potential to provide a means of integrating research on success motivation. Independent view is exemplified in some sizable segment of American cultures, and in many Western European cultures. When thinking about themselves, individuals with highly developed independent self will have as referent their own abilities, attributes, characteristics, or goals rather than referring to the thoughts, feelings, or actions of others. On the other hand, Interdependent view is exemplified in Japanese cultures and in other Asian cultures. In the view of Interdependent self, people are motivated to find a way to fit in with relevant others, to fulfill and create obligation, and to become part of various interpersonal relationships. Relationships, rather than being means

for realizing various individual goals, will often be ends in and of themselves. Although people must maintain some relatedness with others, an appreciation and a need for people will be important for them. Maintaining a connection to others will mean being constantly aware of others and focusing on their goals. Hence, people may actively work to fulfill the others' goal while passively monitoring the reciprocal contributions from these others for one' own goal fulfillment [1].

Our previous study has shown that Japanese students preferred Internet to newspaper to get information. A highly motivated person pay attention to hints (via media) that he/she expects to be useful in the attainment of his/her information. Then, there will be a relation between media and success motivation. We outline here how the divergent view of self – independent and

interdependent – has a systematic influence on success motivation. One general consequence of this divergence is that when psychological process, motivation, explicitly, or even quite implicitly, involve the self as a target, the nature of motivation will vary according to the exact form or organization of self inherent in a given scale. This study is designed to help students recognize how media is important to them, and helps them to recognize whether the things they do help towards achieving long-term goals. In addition, it encourages students to take control of their own goal for their own motivation. Studies the self-concept is also discussed as an important role in success motivation.

II. Methodology

To address the above-mentioned theoretical issues, the closed questionnaire sheets are developed to measure the constellation of thoughts, feeling, and actions composing independent and interdependent self on success motivation. Some questions in are rewritten by Singelis to focus on the individual's self [2]. Questionnaire with six main questions is prepared in English version. Questions 1-3 ask about the media preferable. Questions 4-5 ask respondents to provide explanations in regard to the choices they made in Question 1-3. Question 6 asks about the success motivation scale that will be

related to the self-scale. Sample consists of Master students, Doctoral students, and Research students from JAIST from three schools; school of information science, school of knowledge science, and school of materials science (N=89, mean age=27). Eighty percent are male and twenty percent are female. Asian nationalities of samples are Japanese (62%), China (19%), Indonesia (2%), Thailand (2%), Vietnam (8%), and others (7%).

III. Results

Thirty three percent Japanese students read newspaper via Nikkei Net and Nihon Keizai Shimbun. Still, Internet has created a highly competitive media environment with newspapers. Sixty seven percent Japanese students use Internet as a resourceful for finding information because anyone with a computer and a modem can obtain an account with an Internet service provider to check e-mail on a daily basis, and provide information freely with a broad outlook to the world at the speed of light with the touch of a keypad. However, we purpose that the freedom of the Internet has some drawbacks. It has led to serious concerns about the easy way to access online as it occasionally provides to pornography, and violence, the loss of personal privacy. Online can spread unregulated and immediately information. As there is too much information on the

Internet, students must decide what information they need and what they do not need. Quality of the information can also be misleading. Students must be taught how to distinguish between quality and unimportant information. Even though newspapers are able to control the printed material that students can access, it is difficult with the Internet due to the large amount of information that exists and lack of well organization in context.

Sixty five percent foreign students read newspapers mostly via Japan Times Online and paper-based Japan Times. Newspaper is regarded as an authentic source for teaching concepts and skills in various types of content from current events to sports, and making connections between schoolwork and the real world. Critical thinking skills; the ability to analyze, evaluate and apply information, are well organized in context when newspaper are used as a principal source materials: for instance, how to separate fact from opinion and the crucial role that a free press plays in their nation's well-being. Daily newspaper is also an influential and integral part of society when they talk with people on some topics and it helps them became more conscientious and better able to practice democratic ideas.

Regarding the self-scale, we have found that foreign students tend to show a well-developed interdependent self as in agreement with the theory of

Asian's Interdependent self. For Japanese, as those young generation stands between the intellectual traditions of West and East, they tend to show independent self to new Western's cultural environment. However, there is not significantly difference in self-scale from Japanese students and foreign students.

For motivation scale, foreign students (85%) show high achievement motivation as compared to that of Japanese students (70%). Finding the motivation techniques to target in their life, developing a vision, and becoming highly motivated lead them towards a successful and exciting life. Fear of failure is another common factor among those who procrastinate but it challenges them to take risks and teaches them to keep trying until they get it right, and no one ever became successful without failures. However, we have noticed that over half of Japanese students and foreign students tend to regard themselves as no success. They have many small goals to reach before they get to the final results, but high achievers also need time to develop a need to make their dreams to a reality (success).

IV. Discussion

Newspaper is considered one of a "motivation" medium containing something to interest student from local news to sports. Foreign students who

have high motivation read newspaper to obtain information. They can get hands-on experience using newspaper for life skills. It motivates them to develop reading, speaking and critical thinking skills. It deals in reality, bridging the gap between the classroom (textbooks) and the real world.

Motivation is also related to the time to the age, the age is the one factor affecting students' motivation to read the newspaper. Master students read newspapers with less regularity than Doctoral students. Age is important in understanding media. Survey in United States has shown that 69% of 35-54 year-olds and 73% of those 55 and older use the newspaper most often to check news, compared with 55% of 25-34 year-olds. Therefore, not surprising is the fact that the youngest group is the most likely to use the newspaper to learn news less than the older [3]. The Pew Research Center also have shown that 14% of 18-29 year-olds college-educated Americans reading the newspaper, and spent only 9min doing so. In contrast, 28% of those 30-49 read the newspaper, spending more time reading newspapers in an average of 33 min on the task [4]. Therefore, it is true that older demographic groups make more loyal

newspaper readers than younger groups.

V. Conclusion

We have found the correlation between medias and success motivation. Foreign students show high success motivation and they read newspaper to get information. Newspapers are the real-life references, and the living textbooks for learning. Reading newspaper makes them discover exciting information about current events, science, social studies and much more. Motivation is also related to the time to the age, Doctoral students who have high success motivation tend to read newspaper. On the other hand interdependent- and independent-self has no relation with the motivation.

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